

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pittsboro Water Company

IN5232019

Annual Water Quality Report for the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2025.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by PITTSBORO WATER COMPANY is purchased surface water from Citizens Water. All Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAP) or Well Head Protection Plan (WHPP) should be obtained through Citizens Water. The other source of drinking water used by PITTSBORO WATER COMPANY is groundwater well on site. The wellhead protection plan can be found at <https://www.townofpittsboro.org/documents>

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone: 317-892-3326

If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town council meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el Agua que bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo Entienda bien.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Location
<u>INDIANAPOLIS- 5249004</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>South Well Fields- Well #2 and Well #9A</u>
<u>PITTSBORO WELL</u>	<u>GW</u>	<u>TREATMENT PLANT WELL</u>

What's in my drinking water before it is treated?

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminant does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

What if I have special health considerations?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

How is the water treated?

Citizens Water's ground water treatment plants aerate and filter water to remove dissolved iron and manganese. Citizens Water's surface water treatment plants physically remove solids or other contaminants through coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. Chlorine is added to destroy any bacteria present and to maintain a level of disinfectant as the water travels through the distribution systems. Fluoride is added to help strengthen resistance to cavities. A small amount of ammonia is used to minimize byproducts of the disinfection process and to allow chlorine to persist in the system. For a few weeks each year, when the water system is cool, no ammonia is added to help maintain good water quality.

What is Cryptosporidium?

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that lives in the intestines of animals and people. When ingested, this microscopic pathogen may cause a disease called tosporidiosis, which has flu-like symptoms. Although there has been no cryptosporidium found in treated finished drinking water, it is found in source water such as White River, Fall Creek, and Eagle Creek Reservoir. Citizens Water utilizes a stringent monitoring program, testing source water and finished drinking water, as well as using online monitors that measure the clarity of water, which helps determine the likelihood of the microbe's presence in the drinking water prior to sending it out to purchase water systems.

How hard is my water?

As common with water in this region, Citizens Water is considered hard due to the natural levels of minerals calcium and magnesium. The water hardness, expressed as calcium carbonate, typically ranges from 200 to 350 milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm). This equates to 12 to 20 grains per gallon (the measure often referred to in determining water softener levels). Water hardness can vary depending on water source.

What can I do to conserve water?

Plenty! Water conservation measures taken today are critical to ensuring an adequate supply of treatable drinking water in the future. Simple steps you can take at home and in the office can go a long way to reducing your bill and, just as important, [conserving water](#). Don't let the water run when you're brushing your teeth or shaving, run dishwashers and washing machines only when they're full, use a shut-off nozzle on your garden hose, and use a broom (not a hose!) to clean driveways and sidewalks. You should regularly check toilets and faucets for leaks. And, listen to your lawn, it doesn't need as much water as you might think. Set automatic sprinklers to run every other day at most. A good thorough soaking once or twice a week is all your lawn needs to thrive. And take advantage of technology available to turn your irrigation system off when it's raining. Following these tips can save hundreds of gallons of water every month.

Water Quality Test Results

The Pittsboro Water Company routinely monitors contamination in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results sampled by the town during the monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, or the last mandatory sample period:

Lead Service Lines New Federal Environmental Protection Agency regulations, specifically the Lead and Copper Rule Revised, require the Town of Pittsboro to Identify and document materials used in drinking water pipes. Homeowners must be notified if their water service lines are made of lead (Pb), galvanized steel that is or was downstream of lead, or unknown materials.

The Town of Pittsboro has done a survey of all water service lines within the water system. Results can be seen at <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Pittsboro-IN>.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, Especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decrease in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children or people who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of heart disease, high blood Pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risk.

LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS							
LEAD AND COPPER	PERIOD	90 TH PERCENTILE: 90% less than	RANGE OF SAMPLES	UNITS	AL	OVER AL	Possible or Suspected Source: (Where did it come from?)
Copper	2024-2025	0.42	0 - 0.95	PPM	1.3	0	Corrosion of customer plumbing
Lead	2024-2025	5.7	0-17	PPB	15	1	Corrosion of customer plumbing

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. The monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may be regulated in drinking water. The Town of Pittsboro collected samples from 1-1-24 through 10-29-24 and detected the compounds shown below. These compounds are not regulated currently. If you Would like to view our results, contact our office at 317-892-3326 or ggolay@townofpittsboro.org

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)					
Contaminant	COLLECTION DATE OF HV	HIGHEST VALUE (HV)	Units	Violation	Range of sample dates
PFHxA	1-9-24	.0039	Ug/l	NO	1-1-24 - 10-29-24
PPeA	1-9-24	.0043	Ug/l	no	1-1-24 - 10-29-24

Our water system tested a minimum of 5 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Pittsboro water Microbiological Contaminants					
Contaminant:	MCLG: (goal)	MCL, TT or AL: (amount allowed)	Levels Found: (detected results systemwide)	Compliance Achieved? For all 2025	Possible or Suspected Source: (Where did it come from?)
Coliform, E. coli	0	0	0	YES	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	0	0	0	YES	Naturally present in environment

Pittsboro water DISINFECTANT							
DISINFECTANT	DATE	HIGHEST T RAA	UNIT	RANGE	MRDL	MRDLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
CHLORINE	2025	2	PPM	-	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Pittsboro water Disinfection Byproducts							
BYPRODUCTS	SAMPLE POINT	PERIOD	HIGHEST LRAA	RANGE	UNIT	MCL /MCLG	Regulated Contaminants
HAA5 (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	400 E Main	2024-2025	16.7	21.2	ppb	60 / 0	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine
HAA5 (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	608 W Main, A	2024-2025	17.1	22.7	ppb	60 / 0	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine
TTHMs (ppb) Trihalomethanes	400 E Main	2024-2025	41.1	48.4	ppb	80 / 0	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine
TTHMs (ppb) Trihalomethanes	608 W Main, A	2024-2025	39	44.2	ppb	80 / 0	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine

PITTSBORO WATER - REGULATED CONTAMINATES						
Regulated Contaminants (Sampled at Treatment Plants)						
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	RANGE	UNITS	MCL /MCLG	Possible or Suspected Source: (Where did it come from?)
Barium	1/21/2025	0.18	0.18	PPM	2 / 2	DRILLING WASTE, METAL REFINERIES, EROSION
Fluoride (ppm)	1/21/2025	0.768	0.768	PPM	4 / 4	natural deposits & treatment additive

PITTSBORO WATER RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATES							
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATES	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	RANGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
Combined Radium 226/228	1/16/2023	1.382	1.382	pCi/L	5	0	erosion of natural deposits;
Combined Uranium	1/16/2023	.009	.009	Ug/L	30	0	erosion of natural deposits;
Gross Alpha, Excl Radon & U	1/16/2023	1.6	1.6	pCi/L	15	0	erosion of natural deposits;
Radium -226	1/16/2023	0.68	0.68	pCi/L	5	0	erosion of natural deposits;
Radium -228	1/16/2023	0.702	0.702	pCi/L	5	0	erosion of natural deposits;

**Citizens Energy Group--Indianapolis Consumer Confidence Report Data 2025
(PURCHASED WATER)**

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Sampled at Treatment Plants)

Contaminant	MCLG (Goal)	MCL (Limit)	Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Compliance Achieved	Possible Source
Atrazine (ppb)	3 ppb	3 ppb (RAA)	0.29 ppb	1.8 ppb	ND - 1.8 ppb	YES	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.13 ppm	0.27 ppm	0.046 - 0.27 ppm	YES	Discharge of drilling waste. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100 ppb	100 ppb	ND	ND	ND	YES	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.57 ppm	0.89 ppm	0.10 - 0.89 ppm	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.1 ppm	4.0 ppm	ND - 4.0 ppm	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Simazine (ppb)	4 ppb	4 ppb	BDL	0.20 ppb	ND - 0.20 ppb	YES	Herbicide runoff
Total Xylenes (ppb)	10 ppb	10 ppb	BDL	3.0 ppb	ND - 3.0 ppb	YES	
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) [2025 data]	0	5 pCi/L	0.23 pCi/L	0.70 pCi/L	-0.54 - 0.70 pCi/L	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & Uranium [2025 data]	0	15 pCi/L	1.0 pCi/L	1.9 pCi/L	-0.09 - 1.9 pCi/L	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	TT		Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Compliance Achieved	Possible Source
Turbidity (NTU)	100% <1 NTU 95% <0.3 NTU		0.04 NTU	0.10 NTU	0.020 - 0.10 NTU	YES	Soil runoff

SOURCE WATER QUALITY MONITORING (Prior to Treatment)

Contaminant	TT	Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Compliance Achieved	Possible Source
Cryptosporidium (Untreated Water, org/10L)	N/A	0.5	2	ND - 2 oocysts / 10 L	N/A	
Giardia (Untreated Water, org/10L)	N/A	4.7	17	ND - 17 oocysts / 10 L	N/A	
TOC (Untreated Water, ppm)	N/A	4.1 ppm	5.4 ppm	3.0 - 5.4 ppm	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (Sampled at Treatment Plant)

* Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines established by the EPA to assist utilities in managing drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, odor, and color. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

Contaminant	SMCL	Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Possible Source
Aluminum (ppb)	200 ppb	42 ppb	120 ppb	ND - 120 ppb	Natural deposits; water treatment additive
Chloride (ppm)	250 ppm	72 ppm	184 ppm	14 - 184 ppm	Natural deposits; water treatment additive
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	317 ppm 19 grains/gal	460 ppm 27 grains/gal	148 - 460 ppm 8.7 - 27 grains/gal	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Iron (ppm)	0.3 ppm	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Orthophosphate (ppm)	N/A	1.94 ppm	2.49 ppm	ND - 2.49 ppm	Additives to prevent lead and copper leaching from plumbing
pH (Standard Units)	6.5 - 8.5	7.7	8.5	6.9 - 8.5	
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	44 ppm	139 ppm	15 - 139 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	250 ppm	42 ppm	190 ppm	14 - 190 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Sampled at Treatment Plant)

Contaminant	HBRV	Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Possible Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2000 ppt	0.73 ppt	2.9 ppt	ND - 2.9 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	N/A	0.63 ppt	2.5 ppt	ND - 2.5 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities.
Tested for 15 other PFAS compounds. No others were detected.	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities.

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Contaminant	MRDLG	MRDL	Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Compliance Achieved	Possible Source
Chloramines (measured as Total Chlorine)	4 ppm	4 ppm	2.0 ppm	2.9 ppm	0.09 - 2.9 ppm	YES	Water additives used to control microbes.
Contaminant	MCLG (Goal)	MCL (Limit)	Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Compliance Achieved	Possible Source
E coli	0	1	ND	ND g	ND	YES	Human and animal fecal waste

Total Coliforms	N/A	5% (TT)	N/A	month of September	N/A	YES	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium (org/10L)	0 org/10L	TT	N/A	N/A	No Organisms Found	YES	Removed during treatment
Giardia (org/10L)	0 org/10L	TT	N/A	N/A	No Organisms Found	YES	Removed during treatment
Contaminant	MCL		Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Compliance Achieved	Possible Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80 ppb (LRAA)		51 ppb	58 ppb (LRAA)	22 - 70 ppb	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	60 ppb (LRAA)		29 ppb	38 ppb (LRAA)	12 - 40 ppb	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Sites Above AL	90th Percentile	System Wide Range	Compliance Achieved	Possible Source
Copper (ppm) [2025 Data]	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm (90th percentile)	0 of 106	0.097 ppm	ND - 0.38 ppm	YES	Corrosion of customer plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) [2025 Data]	0 ppb	15 ppb (90th percentile)	2 of 106	4.7 ppb	ND - 19 ppb	YES	Corrosion of customer plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

*Untreated source water data (in order) from the following plant intakes: White River/ Fall Creek/ T.W. Moses/ White River North

Definitions:

Action Level Goal or ALG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGS allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best Available treatment technology.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDLGs do not reflect or MRDLG: the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Average or Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based in running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7, 350,000 gallons of water.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detected

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

Turbidity: The measure of the cloudiness of water. Citizens Water monitors turbidity as it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

HIGHEST LEVEL (HL): HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED